NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, August 20, 1814. [Vol. [illegible]—No. [illegible]]

NEW WORKS.

Just Published, and for Sale by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

ELEMENTS of the PHILOSOPHY of the HUMAN MIND—By *Dugald Stewart*, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c. Volume *second.*—Price in neat boards, $2 25.

The *first* Volume of this work was published upwards of twenty years ago, and has been much and deservedly celebrated. The present is now reprinted from a volume just arrived from Europe.

Also, just received,

A new supply of DUFIEF's FRENCH DICTIONARY and NATURE DISPLAYED.

A further supply of GOETZ OF BERLICHINGEN, translated from the German, by *Walter Scott.*

Analectic Magazine

Subscriptions are received at this office, for this very valuable MAGAZINE.—The No. for July is just received.—Price $5 per year.

Writing-Paper.

Just received, and for sale as above,

100 Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER.—And 250 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the manufactory prices.

Also—A supply of superfine Demy, Medium and Cartridge Paper, and 120 Reams fine Wrapping-Paper.

Account-Books.

Constantly for Sale,

A Large Assortment of BLANK-BOOKS, made of the best materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail) as cheap as at any Book-Store or Manufactory, in New-England.

BOOK BINDING

Of every description, executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

August 6, 1814.

150 dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort-Wolcott, on the night of the 11th inst. JOHN COWAN, EZRA PAIN, and STEPHEN WARNER, Privates of the U.S. Corps of Artillery.—Cowan is 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, black eyes, brown hair and fair complexion, by profession a shoe-maker.—Pain is 21 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, hazle eyes, light brown hair, light complexion, by profession a shoemaker.—Warner is 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion, by profession a blacksmith.—Whoever will apprehend the above mentioned deserters, and deliver them to any officer in the service of the United States shall receive the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for either of them, and all reasonable expences will be paid.

JULIUS F. HEILEMAN,
Capt. Artillerists Commanding.
Fort-Wolcott, August 12, 1814.

FARMS FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION *On THURSDAY, Sept 1, 1814, at One o'clock P. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale.*

THAT excellent FARM situated in Little-Compton, contiguous to the sea, on the main river which divides it from Rhode-Island, formerly owned by Major John Davis, containing about 70 acres of Land, of the first quality, with a good dwelling-house, and other convenient buildings, a good orchard, and the whole well fenced with stone wall, and conveniently divided into lots, being well watered with never-failing springs, and has one of the best privileges for sea manure.—Also will be sold at the same time and place, another Farm of 40 acres, about 3 miles distant, and a lot of young wood, of about 35 acres.—The conditions of sale are, one-half on the delivery of the deed, and on the remainder a reasonable credit will be given, with satisfactory security. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN BAILEY.
Little Compton, August 5.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale at their Store, on STEVENS's *Wharf.*

A QUANTITY of Russia, India and Ravens Duck; 30 hhds. good retailing Molasses; Gin by the Pipe; old sable and swede's Iron; Hoop Iron; anchors; cordage; superfine Flour; brown sugar; coffee; codfish; dried herring in boxes; Liverpool salt; Virginia Tobacco; sheathing paper; Tar; Turpentine, &c. &c.

Newport, April 22.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 78, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

New-York Ale.

FIFTEEN Barrels New York Ale just received and for sale by
GEORGE ENGS,
No. 170, Thames-street.
Newport, July 10.

DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that Lists of persons, with their rates, which remain unpaid at this date, may be seen at the following places, viz:—

The Tiverton rates at the tavern of John Tanner.

The Little-Compton do. at the tavern of John Brown, on the common.

The Portsmouth do. at O. D. Greene
The Middletown do. at B. T. Sheffield
The Warren do. at Benjamin Cole
The Barrington do. at J. Kinnicut.

N. B.—The above extra notice is given to enable those who cannot conveniently leave their homes at this season, to know the amount of their Taxes, and send in the same; as also to give every opportunity to them previous to resorting to the rigour of the law.

Newport, August 3.

Taken up at Sea.

BY Capts. Cottle and Merry in two boats belonging to Holmes Hole, and towed into this port, the sloop or vessel supposed to be the *Fair American*, of Edgartown.—All persons having any claim to said vessel, are requested to call on the subscriber, and prove the same.

CHARLES GYLES.
Newport, August 6.

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 20 to 5 Dollars, kept constantly for sale by
ABRAHAM BARKER,
No 2, Charles-street

Likewise, An assortment of MATTRESSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.

Newport, August 5. 3m

FOR SALE.

AN excellent FARM, situated in Portsmouth, about half a mile from Bristol Ferry, containing about 60 Acres of good Land, with a two-story Dwelling-house, stable, crib and other out houses, all in good repair.—Said Farm contains an orchard of about 2 1-2 acres of good Fruit trees.—The Farm is in the best state of cultivation, and is well watered.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN ANTHONY.
Portsmouth, August 5.

HOUSE TO LET.

Will be LEASED for One or more Years

THAT convenient and central stand, late occupied by Capt. B. ELDRED in Mill street, near the Red Market.—It is very commodious for private Boarding, or for a house of public Entertainment; a part of which is also calculated for a Grocery store. Terms may be known by application to

CRANSTON & SHAW.
Newport, July 8.

G. W. Hoppin,

At his Store, third building south of the Market, and the same formerly occupied by Messrs. Bowen & Eddy, at the sign of Galen's Head,

HAS FOR SALE,

A GREAT and very extensive assortment of DRUGS and DYE-STUFFS, including many scarce and valuable articles, which have lately been imported;—a part of which are here enumerated, viz:

50	gallons of Alcohol
150	pounds of Bals. Capivi
30	Cantharides
100	Campher
400	Peruvian Bark
100	Senna
200	Crem. Tartar
100	Oil of Almonds
20	Oil of Peppermint
50	Oil of Mint
800	bottles of Castor Oil
3000	pounds of Red Saunders
500	Oil of Vitriol.
400	Blue Vitriol
150	Quicksilver
20	barrels of Glaubers Salts
400	pounds of spirits of Sea Salts
150	fine Sponges
1500	Aniseed
50	blood Root
100	Aqafortis, best English, a scarce and valuable article for Gold-smiths, Blue-diers, &c.
50	pounds Calomel
100	Liquorice Ball
800	Salt Petre
100	Gum Shellark
	Venice Turpentine.
	Old Castile Soap
20	dozen of Riga Balsam
200	pounds of Burgundy Pitch
1000	Lump Magnesia

☞ Druggists can be supplied with Magnesia in any quantity, from me, as Agent for the sale in Providence.

500	pounds Philadelphia starch
1000	Gum Arabick
50	gross of Vials, assorted
100	pounds of Rhubarb
100	Columbo Root
50	Ether
300	gallons of sweet Oil
300	gross of bottle Corks
100	pounds of snake Root
500	Orange Peel
100	Sarsaparilla, Spanish
300	dozen of Windsor Soap
1000	pounds of Emery, from No. 1 to No. 8, inclusive, warranted of the first quality English, and well worth the attention of Agents of Factories, of Jewellers and Button-makers.
10	Tons of Logwood
1	ground Camwood
10	Fustick
3	Nicaragua Wood
2	Copperas
1	Pearl Ashes, &c. &c. &c

Physicians from the country, and others, as Agents of Factories, who are desirous of purchasing the above articles on the most liberal terms, are invited to call, when they may rest assured that great bargains shall be given them, either in Drugs or Dye-Stuffs, on the most extensive credit.

Medicine Chests, with appropriate printed directions, for long or short voyages, ready for sale. Physician and Family Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, when required.

Providence, June 8. 3m

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.

400	barrels Cabin Bread.	
100	do Pilot	Do
30	Hhds. very nice Rum.	
8	Pipes 4th proof Brandy.	
57	boxes brown Sugar	
34	Hogsheads Molasses	
28	bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef	
18	do. cargo No. 1	Do.
22	do. Refuse	Do
60	boxes chocolate—82 do. candles	
47	do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil	

Newport, Nov 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of
JAMES CAHOONE,
late of Newport, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands upon said estate, to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

S. CAHOONE, *Executor.*
Newport, March 10.

[*At the request of an esteemed Friend, we have given place to the following:*]

FROM THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

PAUL CUFFEE's MISSION TO SIERRE LEONE.

THE present age witnesses numerous and unexpected changes, many of these, in their origin, progress and completion, call into operation the worst feelings and passions of men. Many involve the dearest interests of individuals, families and nations, and are attended with misery and wretchedness, in such forms and under such circumstances, as excite tender emotions in every humane observer. It is peculiarly grateful to a benevolent man to notice, among these changes which are attended with so much evil, here and there a change ominous of good. As a traveller, wearied with the roughness and barrenness of the region he has past, enjoys the scenery of a cultivated and luxuriant country; so the philanthropist, distressed with the confusion and wretchedness which pervade almost every portion of the world, may fix his attention on these favourable occurrences in Divine Providence, and contemplate with peculiar pleasure the rising glory of the Kingdom of Christ, and the prevalence of that Religion which proclaims "peace on earth, and good-will to men." Charitable and benevolent societies have been instituted, to concentrate and direct general efforts to the same particular ends. The success and good effects of these associations have, in many instances, surpassed the expectations even of their friends and patrons. And whether the public are encouraged and gratified with the success of past exertions, or whether they are alarmed and excited by the miseries which thousands feel and in which other thousands sympathise, it is but just to acknowledge that there exists an unusual sensibility to the cause of humanity and religion.—The tone of public feeling is elevated. If any sufficient object can be assigned for benevolent exertion, and can be enforced by any sufficient reasons, it will scarcely fail to receive all deserved notice. Influenced by these considerations, we feel encouraged to recall the attention of the public to an important and benevolent object, the petition of Paul Cuffee.

Capt. Paul Cuffee, a man of colour, presented a petition to the general government, during their last session, for liberty to go to Sierre Leone, an English settlement on the western coast of Africa. An extract from the New-York Evening-Post will give a fair view of the object of the petition.

"In the early part of the session, Paul Cuffee presented a petition to Congress, stating in substance that being a descendant of Africa, and early instructed in habits of industry and sobriety, a bountiful Providence had blessed him with such a portion of the comforts of life, as to enable him, not only to commisserate, but to relieve the sufferings of his fellow creatures; that he considered the practice of the Africans in selling their brethren into a state of slavery, as inconsistent with equity and justice; that being arrived at mature age, he conceived it to be a duty, as a faithful steward of the mercies he had received, to give up a portion of his time and his property in visiting that country, and affording such means as were in his power to promote the improvement and civilization of the Africans.—Under these impressions, he left his family and visited Sierre Leone, an English settlement on the coast of Africa, where he obtained such information of the country and its inhabitants as enabled him to form an opinion of many improvements, that appeared to him essential to the well-being of that people, all which he communicated to the African Institution in London; which so far acceded to his plans, as to make special provision to carry them into effect.—One of these plans was, to keep up an intercourse with the free people of colour in the United States, in the expectation that some of those people of respectability would be induced to visit Africa, and endeavour to promote habits of industry, sobriety, and frugality, among the natives. These views having been communicated to the free people of colour in Baltimore, Philadelphia New-York and Boston, many of them evinced a disposition to promote this undertaking, and several respectable families had come to a conclusion to go to Africa, to give their personal aid in promoting the great objects in view. The petitioner, therefore, solicited permission of the government to go himself to Sierre Leone, and to take with him such persons and families, as might be inclined to accompany him for the purpose already stated, and to carry with them certain implements of husbandry and machinery for certain mechanic arts and to bring back such of the native productions of that country as might be wanted."

Here, in order to give the reader a more satisfactory account of the petitioner and the merits of his petition, we introduce an extract from the last number of the Edinburgh Review.

"Under the head of Africa, we must notice the very judicious plan of profiting by the opportunity of inducing Capt. Paul Cuffee to settle in Sierre Leone, and carry over with him free blacks of good character and of some property, who might settle in the colony, and practice among the natives the mechanical arts and the cultivation of tropical produce. Paul Cuffee, as many of our readers know, is a free black, who, by his industry and talents, has acquired considerable wealth, a part of which he invests in trade, commanding his vessel in person, and manning her with a fine crew of free negroes. They were lately in this country and attracted universal respect by the propriety of their deportment, as well as admiration by their singular proficiency in both the science and the practice of navigation. The African Board held a meeting, although in vacation time, for the purpose of seeing and conferring with the Captain.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester attended, as he always does, at the Board, and, together with the other Directors, entered fully into the subjects, alike interesting to those distinguished philanthropists, and to their dark coloured but civilized Ally.—They were highly gratified with the interview, and were led to form the most sanguine expectations of the benefits to be derived from his active co-operation. Their application for a grant of land was rendered unsuccessful by the intervention of hostilities with America, Capt. Cuffee being a citizen of the United States; but we trust that some means may still be found of renewing a negociation so manifestly calculated to carry civilization into Africa, by the most sure and practical road. Paul Cuffee retains all his zeal for the improvement of his race, and is now exerting himself in America, with the great object of African civilization constantly before him."

To return: the petition was presented to the Senate by Mr. Gore, Senator from Massachusetts, of which State the petitioner is a respectable citizen. In the Senate the petition was granted; but in the House of Representatives, the petition was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, who did not favour it. Afterwards the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate for authorizing the President of the United States to permit the departure of Paul Cuffee with a cargo to Sierre Leone together with the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures against the same. The bill underwent a long and diffuse discussion. It was supported on the ground of the excellence of Mr. Cuffee's character—the philanthropy of his views—the benefits to humanity and religion generally which might result from success in these attempts; and the benefits which might accrue to the United States particularly from the establishment of an institution which would invite the emigration of free blacks, a part of our population which we could well spare. The bill was opposed on various grounds. It was said, that it would violate, in favour of a foreign mission, a policy which we had refused to infringe for the sake of our coasters and fishermen; that Mr. Cuffee might depart in neutral vessels with his companions, but that it would be improper to permit him to carry out a cargo, which was not at all necessary to his views of propagating the gospel; that his voyage would be contrary to the policy of existing laws, independent of the embargo policy, because Sierre Leone was a British settlement; that as this was a British settlement, in the possession of a nation claiming and asserted to be the bulwark of our religion, there was no occasion for cargoes departing from the United States to enable her to carry her views into effect. &c. The question appeared to turn on the expediency of permitting under the existence of the restrictive system, a cargo to go out which must necessarily sail under British license, which it was argued would not be granted, unless it were considered advantageous to the interest of the enemy, that such trade should be carried on. The question was decided, for the bill 65, and against it 72.

An advocate in the cause of humanity disdains to become a political partizan, by making censorious reflections on the conduct of those who saw fit, on mature deliberation, to reject this bill—

[illegible] object sufficiently [illegible] the conceptions of an [illegible] mind, sufficiently dignified to attract the attention of the affluent and honorable, and sufficiently benevolent to secure the approbation and unite the prayers of all.

Since "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth," they are *brethren*; notwithstanding all the diversities in complexion, language and manners, they are *brethren*; notwithstanding they are divided by rivers and mountains, by seas and oceans, and more widely divided by national prejudices and antipathies, by parties and sects, still they are *brethren*. Since they are brethern, they are under natural and immutable obligations to promote each other's happiness; to extend the blessings of civilization to those who are in a savage state; and especially to send the gospel among the heathen.

The gospel, which inculcates a "charity that seeketh not her own," calls on individuals and nations to unite in the common cause of humanity and benevolence. Let each act with cheerfulness and decision in his proper sphere. As individuals, in consequence of certain relations, are under peculiar obligations to certain other individuals; so nations may be under peculiar obligations to certain other tribes or nations. Now it would not be difficult to exhibit the peculiar claims of the Africans, in general, on the benevolence and exertions of the American people: nor would it be more difficult to present the vicinity of Sierra Leone, in particular, as foremost in its demands.

In future numbers we shall sketch the character of Capt. Cuffee, give a view of the colony of Sierra Leone, and exhibit such facts connected with this subject as may be interesting to the community. ADELPHI.

By the Mails.

FROM CANADA PAPERS.

British Official Account of the Battle near Niagara.

Adjutant-General's Office.
Head-Quarters, Montreal, 4th August.

GENERAL ORDER.

THE Commander of the Forces has the highest satisfaction in promulgating to the troops, the District General Order, issued by Lieut. Gen. Drummond, after the action which took place on the 25th of last month, near the Falls of Niagara. His Excellency is desirous of adding to the tribute of praise so deservedly bestowed by the Lt. General on the troops, regulars and militia, who had the good fortune to share in this brilliant achievement, the deep sense he entertains of their services, and of the distinguished skill and energetic exertions of Lt. Gen. Drummond in the measures which have terminated in repelling the invaders from His Majesty's territories.

The Commander of the Forces unites with Lt. Gen. Drummond, in sincerely lamenting the great loss which the service has sustained by the severe wound received by Major-Gen Riall, and his subsequent untoward capture. It will be a most pleasing part of the duty of the Commander of the Forces to bring the meritorious services of the Right Division of the army of the Canadas, before the gracious consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant-General N. A.

Head-Quarters, Falls of Niagara,
26th July, 1814.

DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond offers his sincerest and warmest thanks to the troops and militia engaged yesterday, for their exemplary steadiness, gallantry and discipline, in repulsing all the efforts of a numerous and determined enemy to carry the position of Lundy's Lane, near the Falls of Niagara; their exertions have been crowned with complete success, by the defeat of the enemy and his retreat to the position of Chippewa with the loss of two of his guns and an immense number of killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners. When all have behaved nobly, it is unnecessary to hold up particular instances of merit in corps or individuals—The Lieut Gen. cannot however refrain from expressing in the strongest manner his admiration of the gallantry and steadiness of the 89th regiment under Lieut Col Morrison, and Major Clifford, who ably and gallantly supplied the Lieut. Col's place after he was wounded; 41st Light Company under Capt. Glew, and detachment of the 8th, or King's regiment, under Capt Campbell; and royals acting with them; also a party of incorporated militia, by whom the brunt of the action was for a considerable time sustained, and whose loss has been very severe.—To the advance under Lt. Col. Pearson, consisting of the Glengary light infantry, under Lt Col Battersby; a small party of the 104th under lieut col. Drummond; the incorporated militia under lieut col. Robinson, and detachments from the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th Lincoln militia, and 2d [illegible] They are also [illegible] troops [illegible] ordered under col. Scott during the action, viz. the 1st or royal Scott's under lieut. col. Gordon, 8th or king's under Major Evans; 103 regiment under col. Scott, flank company 104th, with the Norfolk, Oxford, Kent, and Essex rangers, and Middlesex, under lieut. col. Hamilton.

The admirable steadiness and good conduct of the 19th light dragoons, under Major Lisle, and of the detachment of royal artillery under Capt. Maclachlan, are entitled to particular praise: the latter officer having been badly wounded, the command of the artillery devolved to Capt. Mackonochie, with whose gallantry and exertions lieut. gen. Drummond was highly pleased. Sergeant Austin, who directed the firing of the Congreve Rockets, deserves very great credit. To the officers of the general and of his particular staff, to capt. Holland, aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Riall; Lieut. Gen. Drummond feels himself greatly indebted for the assistance they afforded him.

He has to lament being deprived (by a wound early in the action,) of the services of Major-General Riall, who was most unfortunately made prisoner, while returning from the field, by a party of the enemy's Cavalry, who had a momentary possession of the Road.—Lieut. Gen. Drummond has also to regret the wounds which have deprived the corps of the services of Lt. Col. Morrison, 89th regiment, and Lt Col. Robertson, of the incorporated militia. In the fall of Lt Moorson, of the 104th regiment, serving as Deputy Asst. Adj. General, the service has lost a gallant, intelligent, and meritorious young officer.

The Lt. General and President has great pleasure in dismissing to their homes the whole of the sedentary militia who have so handsomely come forward on the occasion, confident that on any future emergency, their loyalty will be again equally conspicuous—He will perform a grateful duty in representing to His Majesty's Government, the zeal, bravery, and alacrity with which the militia have co-operated with His Majesty's troops.

(Signed) J. HARVEY,
Lt. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.

☞ *Here follow the details of the killed, wounded, and missing. The officers killed, were Capt. Spunner, Lt. Moorsom, D. Ass.-A-Gen. Lt. Hemphill, and Lt. Lathum, of the regulars; and Ensign Campbell of the Incorporated Militia. The officers wounded, were Lt. Gen. Drummond, severely, not dangerously; Maj. Gen. Riall, severely, and prisoner; Lt. Cols. Pearson, and Morrison; Captains Maclachlan and Brereton; Lieutenants Le Breton, Haswell, Fraser, Noel, Sanderson, Steel, Pierce, Taylor, Lloyd, Miles, Redmond, Hopper, Langhorne, Kerr, of the regulars:—Lieut.-Col Robinson, Majors Hatt and Simons; Captains Fraser, Washburn, McDonald, R. Nellis, McKay, and Rockman; Lieutenants McDougal, Ratan, Hamilton, Thompson, Orfield, and Smith, and Ensigns McDonald and Kennedy, of the incorporated militia.*

The following are the officers prisoners or missing:—Capt. Loring, aid to Gen Drummond; Capts. Nellis, Gore, Brown, McLean, and Merritt; Lieutenants Yale, Clyne, Lamont, Kirnan, Sol. Montgomery, and Thompson, and Ensigns Lynde and Wharf. Several of them belonging to the incorporated militia.

The TOTAL

Killed, wounded, prisoners and missing, including officers, are—

Killed 84. *Wounded* 559. *Missing* 193. *Prisoners* 42. *Grand Total* 878.

"In consequence of the great use made by the enemy of Buck Shot, many of the wounds have proved slight."

QUEBEC, AUG 2.

Our citizens are now gratified with a sight which they have not enjoyed since the conquest of the country in 1759—that of seeing two line of battle ships, the Warspite and Ajax, lying at anchor off the garrison. Two others, as well as the remainder of the troops, are momently expected.

At Coteau du Lac, &c. are the Nova-Scotia Fencibles; the 90th at Fort Wellington; the 6th, 82d, part of the 104th and Canada Fencibles, at Kingston; and a strong party of artillery at York.

With the right division at 20-mile Creek are the Royals, 89th, De Watteville's, 103d, the Glengaries, two troops of the 19th dragoons, a battalion of incorporated militia, and a strong field train, amounting to 3880 men.

AUGUST 4.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED.

Since the 28th ult. there have arrived here a fleet of transports from Bordeaux, having on board 6895 officers and men belonging to the Royal Artillery, the 3d, 5th, 9th, 27th, 29th, 37th, 39th, 57th, 58th, 76th, 81st, 82d, 88th, and 89th, regiments; and a large number of artillery horses, &c.

The Ajax, 74, is commanded by Rear-Ad. Otway; and the Warspite, 74, by Lord James O'Bryen.

The ordnance transports have a numerous field train; with all the munitions of war on board.

MONTREAL, AUG. 6. With the forc[illegible] the War [illegible] his Majesty's country. The hope [illegible] our soil unquestionably is to drive the enemy as far from it as possible.

Generals Brisbane and Power have arrived in town from Quebec.

EXECUTION FOR HIGH TREASON.

We learn from Upper Canada, that the Special Commission which His Honor Lt.-Gen. Drummond directed to be convened at Ancaster, has terminated its session; and has convicted fifteen persons of *High Treason*, in having been found in arms against His Majesty's government; and that eight of them were executed at Burlington on the 20th July. The remaining seven have been reprieved.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 10.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

[L. S.]

Done at the City of Washington, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 12.

War in the Chesapeake.

A friend has favored us with the perusal of a letter dated Kinsale August 7, which states, that the enemy came up to Kinsale on the 3d and destroyed all the buildings and vessels at that place except one schr. and a whale boat, which they carried off. They also destroyed every vessel inside the mouth of Yeocomico. They were opposed in their landing by Capt. Henderson's company of militia which was finally obliged to retreat, after having one man killed. Several dead bodies of the enemy have floated ashore since the engagement. The enemy's fleet got under weigh on the 6th and proceeded down as far as Cone.—*Alex. Herald.*

After the above was in type we were politely favoured with the following extract of another letter, dated

"*Kinsale, 8th August*, 1814.

"Seven ships, 2 brigs and 15 tenders, exclusive of barges, are off this place.—They do not confine themselves to their element, the water, but go into the country. They have been 10 miles up in the forest, have burnt and destroyed almost every house in their way and about the river. Mr. Henderson's store and all the houses within five miles of Fairham church are in ashes. Kinsale and all the houses, with the warehouse and all the tobacco in it (yours with the rest) are this moment blowing about in ashes. Yesterday they were up, and burnt a number of houses in their rout. They went within one mile of Northumberland Court-house. I have this moment returned from viewing the fleet, which, from the passing of barges shew a disposition to land in Yeocomico neck.—We are all here in the utmost confusion; houses and farms deserted, women and children living in tents in the woods. Every one has either deserted his house in the neighbourhood of the water or is in the militia, and we have considerable good force too. Gen. Parker escaped narrowly; he is not in command here—he was reconnoitring, when a party in the forest woods let slip at him having cut him off—his horse in leaping a fence fell; but the general escaped with a wound in his hand and another in his thigh. He is yet up and going about with the army, his wounds being slight.

Since writing the above another ship has joined the fleet at present here."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 15.

NEGOCIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated August 11.

"I perceive that several editors, and yourselves among them, have quoted, and, in my opinion, misapprehended, a London paragraph of the 30th of May, [illegible] to say, that the Maese was not fixed on as the place of negociation, and not that commissioners were not and would not be appointed by the British cabinet, to negociate any where. Our government *have received advice of the appointment of Lord Gambier, Dr. Adam, and Mr. Colburn, as commissioners on the part of the enemy*; and Ghent was suggested by a British Minister as the place of negociation, to which Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Bayard did not object.—The place may or may not have been afterwards changed; but of the appointment of British commissioners there can be no doubt."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wilmington, Delaware, dated Aug 6.

"I received yesterday a letter from Mr. Bayard at London, in which he says *he does not despair of peace*; though he remarks that if the sentiments of the ministry correspond with those of the people there is little prospect of accommodation. The delay which has taken place in the arrival of their forces destined for this part of the coast, and the apparent tardiness of Sir A. Cochrane, afford some slight expectation of peace."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 15.

Late Verbal News from England.

Arrived at this port this morning, the privateer *Syren*, Chase, of Baltimore from a cruise of 65 days, and last from the English channel. On the 12th of July she captured his Britannic Majesty's Cutter Landrake, Capt. Lancaster, 4 days from Falmouth with despatches for Gibraltar. The action continued one hour, during which, Capt. Stubbs, then commander of the Syren, and Eleazer Allen, the first Lieutenant, were both killed, and 7 men were wounded, one of whom is since dead. Captain Stubbs was shot through the head, and Lieut. Allen through the heart. On board the Cutter 7 men were wounded, and none killed. After the Cutter struck her colors, a prize-master and crew were put on board, and the prisoners, 27 in number, taken on board the Syren, where they still remain.

Captain Lancaster, late commander of the Landrake, states, that he sailed from Falmouth on the 8th of July; that five British Commissioners had been appointed and had proceeded to Ghent to negociate with the American Commissioners; that it was the general expectation in England, that *the negociation would speedily result in a Treaty of Peace.*

Captain Chase informs, that on the 15th of July, near the English channel, he was boarded by the privateer Governor Tompkins, Capt. Shaler, of this port, all well, 4 days from France, on a cruise. Capt. Shaler had been in the English channel, where he had made 20 prizes, all of which he burnt, except six. Capt Chace also states, that he spoke, off the Western Islands, the letter of marque brig Spark, 14 days from New-York for Bordeaux.

August 16.

From Sacket's Harbor, August 6.

Our fleet, after lying some days in sight of Kingston, have taken a cruise up the lake. It was off the mouth of the Gennessee River yesterday.

Several boats and merchants' schooners have been captured by the enemy's gun-boats since the fleet left here.

I am now satisfied that the enemy's fleet will not meet ours, until they have a superior force, which will not be long first.

Report says from 50 to 90 boats passed Prescott on Wednesday last, loaded with troops for Kingston.

ONE DAY LATER.

August 7—4 o'clock, P. M.

A flag of truce has just arrived from Kingston, with 13 prisoners, citizens, taken on board a small sch. and sundry boats.

One of them reports that they were kept 3 days, 2 days in the town, and 1 day on board the Prince Regent—that all the enemy's fleet excepting 4 ships had gone up the Lake with troops—that there are not to exceed 1200 troops at Kingston, and—that the new ship would not be ready under 5 or 6 weeks.

We have information from Ogdensburgh which is believed to be correct, that the commanding officer at Prescott has notified the inhabitants of that place, that they must leave the place and remove every thing they wish to save, within 5 days, as they should then take possession and fortify, and should convert the houses into barracks for the reception of troops.

Western Army News.

ERIE, AUGUST 5.—This moment the Captain of a small trading vessel, which sailed from Buffalo at 2 o'clock yesterday, came on shore. He confirms the information of an attack on fort Erie by the British; and adds, that after a heavy cannonading for two hours, the enemy were repulsed at all points, and left the ground before night; no damage sustained on our part—that of the enemy not known. Two soldiers who crossed to Buffalo after the action, stated that "the enemy were cut to pieces—driven at all points, and our troops in the highest spirits. It was generally believed the attack was supported by nearly the whole force of the enemy on the peninsula."

[illegible] ed last, on his way to join Gen. Brown's army, which he would reach by the [illegible]. Gen. Scott was at Batavia the 5th [illegible]—his wounds, we are happy to learn, are like to do well.

Gen. Brown remained at Buffalo, recovering—he is able to walk [illegible] room.

Lower Canada Frontier.

We learn, that the armies on the frontier are approaching each other, and that Gen. Izard has received reinforcements from Sacket's Harbor, and other posts. The British army is [illegible] to be in the vicinity of Odletown.

We learn that Commodore Decatur has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to take the command of the naval forces in this harbor. He has, we are told, upwards of 1000 men, who are accustomed to artillery, and who will be employed in manning some of our forts.

Newport,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1814.

THE ELECTION.

There never was a time, since Rhode Island was a State, when attention to the great public duties of the citizen was more requisite. The most important of those duties, the sole remedy we have for grievances inflicted by our Rulers, is the right of suffrage; and if we will not use the remedy, we deserve the consequence.

What is the reason of the strange indolence and indifference in relation to the pending election of Representatives to Congress? It arises from a too confident sense of security. It is easier to indulge in the anticipation of success than to rouse ourselves to the efforts that will ensure it. But all experience shews nothing is more senseless, more deceptive, more dangerous, than such over-weening and self-complacent security. It is that on which your adversary calculates—and what is a source of hope to him, cannot be advantageous to you. Do Federalists wish the protraction of this unblessed war?—Do they wish this, in total contradiction to their real opinions, that the Freemen of the State of Rhode-Island should be its advocates and supporters; should appear ashamed of their former virtuous opposition; and anxious, by hasty and entire repentance, to efface the remembrance of that opposition, as an execrable sin; then [illegible] yourselves in your security, abide at home. Then let, from your negligence, a minority govern—and let Members of Congress be appointed, whose sentiments are in direct hostility to yours; who will deem themselves the more meritorious, in proportion as they thwart your interests; and who will hail your downfall as their glory and triumph.

Are you become, on a sudden, so much in love with *War*—with *Land Taxes*—*House Taxes*—*Shop Taxes*—*Stamp Taxes*—*Double Duties*—*Loans*—*Treasury Notes* and *Paper Money*—that you wish them to be perpetual? then stay at home;—and let the advocates for these national blessings be indebted to your apathy, for a seat in Congress.

The patronage, or rather the corruption of government, now extends every where. It taints whatever it touches, it substitutes profit for principle, it renders men the public and boisterous advocates of what they secretly and sincerely detest. Such is the multiplication of offices, and the profusion of public expenditure, that in this small State, there are several hundred men, (besides common sailors and soldiers,) who are solely fed from the public Treasury. These are birds of prey, who devour the substance of the People—and who flutter with delight, and scream with joy, amidst the gloom and solitude of a desolated commerce and an impoverished country. These men are paid for their industry in support of *their* worthy candidates—they are therefore vigilant—incessant in activity—fretfully anxious to overwhelm by clamor and bustle, the true, modest, but noiseless advocates of the public good. But these men ought not to pass unobserved and unopposed, because their motives are meanly selfish, or they personally insignificant. With a better cause, with disinterested motives, let Federalists oppose to the violence of their opponents, an honourable industry in support of the federal peace nomination.

Our candidates are men well known. They have been long in public life.—Their talents and acquirements fit them for public business. Is there a doubt that Messrs. MASON and BOSS will represent, with honesty and ability, the good people of this State? there is no such doubt, even among the enemies of Peace, Commerce, and Union. None, even among those who hate the memory and have ever been hostile to the politics of Washington, have ventured audibly to suggest such doubts. Is there any discordancy of opinions among the Federalists themselves? In spite of the shrewd surmises and significant whispers, the gross assertions, and clumsy fabrications to the contrary, we answer promptly, firmly, and from knowledge—there is none. We fear, as federalists, nothing but that unfortunate listlessness

[illegible] spreads the farthest a salutary [illegible]. For, it is true—the war-hawks and their candidates may, to your [illegible], succeed. The conversion of this State from federal politics, from a peace to a war system, may be in a few days boastingly recorded in the Court Gazette, [illegible] Federalists will condescend to give themselves the trouble to go to Town-meeting, to vote for their own Friends.

We copy from the New-London Gazette, of Wednesday last, the following particulars of the attack upon Stonington. This attack is one of the most extraordinary and serious events which has taken place on the sea-coast during the war. The spirit and firmness with which it was resisted ought to be duly appreciated. What an overwhelming force had the enemy, compared with our *three gun battery!* And how little have they gained, or we lost, by their wanton and unprovoked attack!

NEW-LONDON, AUG. 17.

RECORD OF THE EXTRAORDINARY ATTACK ON STONINGTON.

On Tuesday the 9th inst. at 5 P. M. the Ramilies 74, Pactolus 38, a bomb ship, and the Dispatch a 22 gun brig, arrived off Stonington, and a flag was sent on shore with the following Note:

On board his Majesty's ship Ramilies, off Stonington, Aug. 9, 1814.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF STONINGTON.

Gentlemen—One hour is allowed us from the receipt of this communication, for the removal of the unoffending inhabitants. T. M. HARDY.

This notification was received by two Magistrates, and Lieut. Hough of the United militia, who went off to meet the ship. The officer was asked, whether a flag would not be received on board—he said, no arrangement could be made. They inquired, whether Com. Hardy had determined to destroy the town—he replied, that such were his orders from the Admiral, and that it would be done most effectually.

When the gentlemen reached the shore, a crowd waited with great anxiety for the news; which being stated, consternation flew through the town.—An express was dispatched to Gen. Cushing at New-London. A number of volunteers hastened to collect ammunition; others ran to the battery, (which consisted of two 18-pounders and a 4-pounder on field-carriages, with a slight breast-work 4 feet high.) The sick and the aged were removed with haste; the women and children with loud cries were seen running in every direction. Some of the most valuable articles were hastily got off by hand, and others placed in the gardens and lots or thrown into wells, to save them from impending conflagration. The sixty minutes expired, but the dreaded moment did not bring the attack. Nelson's favorite hero and friend, was seized with the compunctions of magnanimity; he remembered what manner Britons were; he remembered that something was due to the character of Sir Thomas Hardy.—Three hours in fact elapsed, when at eight in the evening the attack was commenced by the discharge of shells from the bomb ship: several barges and launches had taken their stations in different points; from whence they threw congreve rockets, and carcasses. This mode of attack was continued incessantly till midnight; and the fire was returned occasionally from the battery as the light of the rockets gave opportunity, with any chance of success. The few drafted militia, which have been some time stationed here, under Lieut. Hough, were placed in the best directions to give an alarm in case a landing should be attempted.—During the night the volunteers and militia had assembled in considerable numbers, and the non-combatant inhabitants had generally removed to the neighboring farm-houses, in the momentary expectation of seeing their abandoned dwellings in flames. It was a night of inexpressible anguish to many a widowed orphan, to many aged and infirm, whose little pittance they were now apparently to lose forever.—But Providence directed otherwise: this compact little village of 100 buildings had been for 4 hours covered with flames of fire and bomb shells, and not a single building was consumed, nor a person injured.

At the dawn of day on the 10th, the approach of the enemy was announced by a discharge of Congreve Rockets, from several barges and a launch which had taken their station on the east side of the town, and out of reach of the battery.—Several volunteers, with small-arms and the 4 pounder, hastened across the point, supposing the enemy were attempting a landing. Col. Randall, of the 13th regiment, who, at the time was moving towards the battery with a detachment of Militia, ordered them to assist the volunteers in drawing over one of the 18-pounders to the extreme end of the point; the fire of which in a few minutes compelled the barges to seek safety in flight. During this time the brig was working up towards the Point, and soon after sun-rise came to anchor, short of half a mile from the battery, (or more correctly the breast work) Our ammunition being soon exhausted the guns were spiked, and the men who [illegible] deliberately to [illegible] shot and grape into the Village, without our having the power of returning a shot, for an hour,—and the Bomb Vessel occasionally threw in shells.—A fresh supply of ammunition being obtained, the 18-pounder was withdrawn from the breast-work, the vent drilled and the piece taken back again, when such an animated and well-directed fire was kept up, that at eight o'clock the brig slipped her cable and hauled off, with her pallipe going, having received several shot below her water line, and considerable damage in her spars, &c.—During this action between the 18-pounder and the brig, Mr. Frederick Denison was slightly wounded in the knee by a fragment of a rock, and Mr. John Miner badly burnt in his face by the premature discharge of the gun. The flag which was nailed to the mast was pierced with seven shot holes, the breast work somewhat injured and 6 or 8 of the dwelling-houses in the vicinity essentially injured.—At this time a considerable body of militia had arrived, and Brig. Gen. Isham had taken the command; the inhabitants had recovered from the consternation of the first moments; and were deliberately moving off their furniture and goods. At 1 o'clock the Ramilies and Pactolus had taken stations about two and a half miles from the town; when resistance appearing hopeless, the Magistrates as a last resort applied to the General for permission to send a flag off, being impressed with the opinion that there must exist some latent cause of a peculiar nature to induce a commander who had heretofore distinguished himself for a scrupulous regard to the claims of honorable warfare, to induce him to commit an act so repugnant to sound policy, so abhorrent to his nature, so flagrant an outrage on humanity. The General, we understand, would not sanction, nor did he absolutely prohibit a flag being sent.—They therefore on their own responsibility, sent on board the Ramilies, Isaac Williams, and Wm. Lord, Esquires, with the following letter.

(COPY)

Stonington, August 10, 1814.

TO SIR THOMAS M. HARDY,

Sir—Agreeably to notice received from you yesterday, this town is now cleared of "unoffending inhabitants," and they feeling anxious about the fate of their village, are desirous to know from you, your determination respecting it. Yours, &c.

AMOS DENISON, Burgess,
WM. LORD, Magistrate.

The deputation proceeded on board the Ramilies, and shortly after an officer informed the boatmen that they might return to the shore, as the gentlemen would be landed in a boat from the ship; and that Capt. Hardy had declared that no further hostilities would be committed against the town. After remaining on board an hour, or more, the deputation were conveyed in a flag from the ship, which was met by one from the shore. They brought with them a very singular and extraordinary communication. An exact copy cannot at present be obtained, as official etiquette will not permit it: but having read it when it was received on shore, as far as memory will serve us it was as follows:

On board H. M. ship Ramilies, off Stonington, Aug. 10, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—You having given assurances that no Torpedoes have been fitted out from Stonington; and you having engaged to exert your influence to prevent any from being fitted out, or receiving any aid from your town: If you send on board this ship by to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, Mrs. Stewart, wife of James Stewart, Esq. late H. M. Consul at New-London, and their children, I engage that no further hostilities shall be committed against Stonington; otherwise I shall proceed to destroy it effectually.—For which purpose I possess ample means

T. M. HARDY, Capt.

This letter was received indignantly. No answer was given. It was a fact well known that no Torpedoes have been fitted at Stonington, and that the inhabitants are unfriendly to the system; but neither individuals nor the town have power to prevent their resorting to that place. The condition *sine qua non*, is truly *tragi-farcical*. Neither the town of Stonington or the state of Connecticut had any legal power to comply with it, which Capt. Hardy well knew. And if Stonington-Point with its rocky foundations had been in danger of being blown up, scarcely a voice would have been raised to have saved it upon such disgraceful terms. The first duty of a citizen we are taught in Connecticut is to obey the laws. Mrs. Stewart is under the protection of the Government of the United States, and the petition of her husband for a permission for her departure is in the hands of the proper authority, who will undoubtedly decide correctly in the case.

Our countrymen at a distance, from the importance Capt. Hardy has attached to the circumstance of Mrs. Stewart's being sent off to the British squadron, may possibly apprehend that she has received insult, or signified some [illegible] to her. And [illegible] her, we only pay [illegible] civilities from the citizens, [illegible] no one has better deserved them. And her feelings during the proceedings at Stonington, demanded the sympathy of her friends.

By the terms offered by Capt. Hardy, it was impossible to discover whether he was most doubtful of his ability to accomplish the destruction of the town, or desirous of a pretext to save it.—He assured the gentlemen who accompanied the flag, that this was the most unpleasant expedition he had ever undertaken.

The truce on the part of the enemy having expired at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, a flag was soon after observed at the battery to be coming on shore, and there not being sufficient time to give information of the fact at head-quarters and receive instructions, it was determined by the officer then commanding to send a boat off to receive the communication. Mr. Faxon, of Stonington, took charge of the boat, met the flag and offered to convey the despatch agreeable to its directions.—The British officer, Lieut. Claxton, questioned his authority to receive it. Enquired whether Mrs. Stewart would be sent off; and said he should go on shore. Mr. Faxton replied, that he knew nothing of Mrs. Stewart, and that if he attempted to proceed for the shore he would undoubtedly be fired on. He continued his course, when a centinel was directed to fire forward of the boat, but the ball passed through the after sail. They immediately put about and steered for the ship; the Lieut swearing revenge for what he termed an insult to a flag

An explanation of the circumstance was immediately transmitted by Gen. Isham to Capt. Hardy, which he received as satisfactory.

At the moment a flag had started for the Ramilies from the civil authority of the town; which was received on board By which was sent the following letter

Stonington-Boro' Aug. 14, 1814.

To Thos. M. Hardy Esq. Com. of H. B. M. ship Ramilies.

Sir—Since the flag went into New London, for Mrs. Stewart, and family, Gen. Cushing who commands at New-London, has written, we are informed, to the Secretary at war on the subject and it is our opinion that the request will be complied with. But whatever may be the result of the communication from Gen. Cushing, you will be satisfied it is not in our power to enter into any arrangement with you respecting her.

(Signed by the Magistrates of Stonington.)

To this Letter Capt. Hardy replied verbally, *that he should allow till 12 o'clock for Mrs. Stewart to be brought on board.* At this time the principal part of three Regiments of militia had arrived, and the town was perfectly secure against a landing.

At 3 o'clock the bomb-ship re-commenced throwing shells into the town; and being out of reach of our cannon, the General withdrew the militia, excepting a guard of 50 men who were ordered to patrol the streets for the extinguishment of fire, should any happen. The bombardment continued till evening.

On Friday morning the bomb-ship renewed her operations a little before sun-rise, while the Ramilies and Pactolus were warping in. At 8 o'clock the frigate opened her fire, and was soon followed by the Ramilies. At this time the cannon were ordered to be moved to the north end of the town, where they would have been serviceable, if an attempt had been made to land under cover of the ships. This was a very hazardous service as the party would be entirely exposed to the fire of the enemy. Volunteers in sufficient numbers instantly offered their services;—They marched to the battery and brought off the pieces without the smallest accident; exhibiting all the steadiness which characterises veteran soldiers.

This tremendous cannonade and bombardment continued till nearly noon, when it ceased; and at about 4 o'clock the ships hauled off to their former anchorage.

During the succeeding night a large force was kept on guard, in the expectation and hope that a landing would be attempted. The militia during this afflicting scene discovered the very best disposition, and were eager to take revenge of the enemy or to sacrifice their lives in the contest.

It may be considered miraculous that during the several attacks, while so many were exposed to this terrible and protracted bombardment and cannonade, not a person was killed, and but 5 or 6 wounded, and those slightly.

On Saturday morning the enemy relinquished the hope of *burning* the town, weighed anchor, and proceeded up Fisher's Island sound.

The volunteers who so gloriously fought in the battery, deserve the thanks of their country. No men could have done better. Their example will have the happiest influence.

About 40 buildings are more or less injured, eight or ten essentially so; and two or three may be considered as ruined. The damage was principally done by the brig. Many shells did not explode, several were extinguished [illegible] The inhabitants, leaving another attack, have not returned to their dwellings; and their destitute situation calls loudly upon the philanthropy of their fellow-citizens. Ninetieth twentieths of the inhabitants, it is said, have no other property than their buildings.

A Nantucket man has been on board the British fleet to redeem his boat and learnt that the Despatch had 2 men killed and 12 wounded: her loss was undoubtedly much greater. The force in Fisher's Island Sound yesterday, we understand, consisted of the Superb, Ramilies, Pactolus, Sylph, Dispatch, Nimrod and Terror-Bomb ship.

Defence of New-York.—A noble zeal to prepare for repelling any hostile attempt upon the city of New-York, appears to animate all classes of its citizens. A new fortification, upon an extensive scale, planned by Gen. Swift, of the Engineers, is erecting upon Brooklyn Heights. Citizens of every grade in society, from the highest literary characters to the day laborer, are voluntarily turning out to work on the fortifications, with a zeal and alacrity unparalleled in the annals of our country.—They turn out by *companies, wards, associations* and *professions*. One day, all the cabinet-makers, shipwrights, &c. The next, all the lawyers, students in law and physic, printers, exempts from militia duty, &c.—Then, citizens of the wards, military companies, city watch, &c. &c.—furnishing a voluntary supply of at least 500 men every day for this important labor. The donations in lieu of personal labor are very liberal. The Banks subscribed 250 dollars each. The papers are full of accounts of meetings, and resolutions in aid of the defence of the city.

The federalists of New-York deserve well of their country, for the zeal with which they have devoted themselves to the common cause of self-defence.—They tried to avert the tempest, they are now trying to allay it. Whatever may have been the reluctance of federalists to forward the schemes of ambition, or to waste their lives and those of unoffending neighbours, to gratify the benighted and visionary hopes of Mr. Madison, yet when their country is threatened with invasion, and private property and liberty is at stake, their cheerful discharge of duty, and ready acquiescence in necessary sacrifices and perils, will prove to every one, that, though opposed to the *administration*, they are determined to defend the *country*.

Col. KINGSBURY arrived in town last evening from New-London. We understand that he resumes the command of this post.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

BOSTON, AUGUST 19.

ALBANY REGISTER OFFICE, Monday, August 15th.

We have received the following intelligence by a gentleman who arrived last evening in the stage from Sackett's Harbor. In a letter dated the 12th inst. from an Officer on board the Superior, it is stated that the British fleet are still divided, four of their ships of war having sought refuge under the guns of Niagara, whilst the larger vessels are closely blockaded in the port of Kingston by the gallant Chauncey, who, with five of his ships, is cruizing off the Royal Ducks. One of the British ships, *formerly the Prince Regent*, was cut off by part of our squadron when attempting to reach Niagara. Finding it impossible to escape, they run her ashore, abandoned and blew her up.

Sackett's Harbor is perfectly safe, being under the command of that excellent and vigilant officer, Col. Mitchell. Defended by such choice troops and the heroes of Oswego, there is no apprehension of an attack

FORT ERIE.

A gentleman who arrived in town last night from Utica, New-York, informs, that a letter was received there on Monday last, 15th inst. by N. Williams, Esq and dated at Buffalo, on the Saturday evening previous, at 6 o'clock, which stated, that the British commenced the bombardment of Fort Erie that morning and were continuing it at the hour the letter was written; and that the enemy had succeeded in getting possession of two of our Lake Erie schooners.

The same gentleman confirms the account of the British blowing up one of their vessels to prevent her falling into the hands of Com. Chauncey.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, August 20, 1814.

Five enemy's ships and two brigs, were at anchor off New-London, about 4 miles from the shore, on Thursday morning; and at sunset, one of the ships and a brig got under way and proceeded for Block-Island.—One of the ships off New-London is a three-decker

Nine Vineyard open boats, with flour, arrived here on Thursday from New-York; they left Stonington on Wednesday evening, at which time no enemy's vessels were off there.

No enemy's vessels have been in sight [illegible] a frigate came in sight [illegible] and proceeded for Long-Island sound.—No enemy's vessels were in sight yesterday.

NEW-LONDON, August 17.

Three "gentlemen" landed here on Wednesday, from on board a Swedish schooner which arrived at Prudence Island five days before from Bermuda. They inform that Admiral Cochrane remained at Bermuda the 29th July, with two 74's, six frigates and four smaller vessels. A frigate had arrived which touched at the Western Islands the 1st July, and left there a fleet of 40 sail of transports, from Gibraltar, bound to Bermuda. It was said Admiral Cochrane was waiting for them to proceed to the American coast. An expedition against New-York was spoken of.

Yesterday in the afternoon, a British barge approached Groton shore so near, that a party of militia commanded by Capt. John Barber, surprised and captured her. 1 man was killed and one wounded of the crew. Her crew, it is said, consisted of the master of the Despatch brig and 18 men.

NEW GOODS.

ENGLISH and French DRY GOODS, consisting of Calicoes, Cambrics and Ginghams, jaconet, cambric and book Muslins, white and coloured levantine and florence Silks; do. do. Sattins; Canton and Italian Crapes; paper, pound and fine Pins; silk and kid Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, of American Manufacture, Sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, yarns, &c.—a very large supply

Likewise, An addition of Stationery, School and Juvenile Books.

The above are just received, and for Sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 104, THAMES-STREET.
Newport, August 19. tf

New and Fashionable GOODS.

Thomas H. Mumford,

No. 119, Thames-street.

HAS just received a fresh supply of choice DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell very low for cash, consisting of—Superfine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres; silk, woolen and cotton vestings; black, white, yellow and red flannels; blue and drab devonshire kerseys; English, India and American shirtings; Linens from 3s. to 7s6 per yard; fancy and plain leno's; India and scotch book muslins; white and coloured cotton cambrics 3-4 4-4 and 6-4; an elegant assortment of CALICOES, glazed and undressed; pack and pound pins; coloured and black bombazetts; coat and vest plated and gilt buttons; do. do navy ditto; lace half handkerchiefs; London and common ginghams; black and coloured lutstrings; Italian and canton crapes; men's and women's beaver and kid gloves; silk and cotton laces; plain and corded velvets; women's pocket handkerchiefs, white and coloured edges; bandanno and flag handkerchiefs; velvet bindings, nankeens, ribbons, &c. &c.

T. H. MUMFORD contemplating a speedy removal from Newport, earnestly calls upon all persons indebted to him by Note or Account, to settle the same without delay, as it is necessary his business should be closed by the last of September next; he tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage during a period of 8 years, and will endeavour to merit their approbation, in disposing of his present stock of Goods at reduced prices.

Newport, August 20.

Attention!

THE ARTILLERY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT, will parade *THIS AFTERNOON*, in FORT GREENE, with Military Hats, Arms, and Accoutrements, for the purpose of practising the battery and small arm exercise, and will continue the same each succeeding SATURDAY, until further orders.—The Roll to be called at 5 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FRY, *Col. Commanding.*
Newport, August 20.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

LEFT the service of the subscriber on the 8th inst. JOHN MELVILLE, an indented apprentice, about 16 years of age.—All persons are forbid harbouring, employing or trusting said apprentice upon the penalty of the law.—Any person apprehending said apprentice and delivering him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

WILLIAM W. FREEBORN.
Newport, August 20.

Poetry.

BENEVOLENCE.

BY WILLIAM [illegible], ESQ.

The Supreme Being has bound the human race together, by the powerful ties of kindness and sympathy. And from the exercise of this benevolence flow the most refined pleasures, and the most heart-felt gratifications.— These are finely portrayed in the following lines:—

SWEET is the joy when Science flings
Her light on philosophic thought;
When Genius, with keen ardor, springs,
To clasp the lovely truth he sought:
Sweet is the joy, when Rapture's fire
Flows from the spirit of the lyre;
When Liberty and Virtue roll
Spring-tides of fancy o'er the poet's soul,
That wafts his flying bark through seas above the pole!

Sweet the delight, when the gall'd heart
Feels Consolation's lenient hand;
Bind up the wound from Fortune's dart,
With Friendship's life-supporting hand!
And sweeter still, and far above
Those fainter joys, when purest Love
The soul his willing captive keeps,
When he in bliss the melting spirit steeps,
Who drops delicious tears and wonders that he weeps!

But not the brightest joy, which arts,
In floods of mental light, bestow;
Nor what firm Friendship's seal imparts,
Blest antidote of bitterest woe!
Nor those that Love's sweet hours dispense,
Can equal the extatic sense,
When swelling to a fond excess,
The grateful praises of reliev'd distress,
Re-echoed thro' the heart, the soul of Bounty bless!

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. 67 Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

BLACK and blue superfine Broad-cloths; cassimeres; Marseilles vestings; fine cotton shirtings and cambricks; dimities, shawls, white threads, needles, bales blue India Goods, black silk velvets; fancy do. for vests, with a variety of other goods.

On the Wharf,

Rum, Madeira Wine, Coffee, cordage, Flour, Salt, Nutmegs & Cloves
40 casks Rice
100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel,
50 do. Shad—30 half barrels Do.
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 do. Salmon—40 half bbls Do.
40 half-barrels Mackerel.
300 boxes smoaked Herring.
90 Hhds Lime
Anchors, cables and cambooses
Also, A Brig of 90 Tons, built of the best materials

Newport, April 22.

Molasses.

FIFTY Hogsheads best retailing MOLASSES, for sale by
RICHMOND & ROGERS.
Newport, July 30.

Oil.

A FEW Barrels of Summer and Winter strain'd OIL, for sale by
RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport, July 29.

William White,

Has for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf

5 Hhds. first quality Rum
2 Pipes do. Gin.
3 do. Malaga Wine
1 do. Lisbon do.
30 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
2 chests hyson-skin Tea
1 do souchong do
10 qr-chests Bohea do
20 sacks cassia.
9 bags cocoa—6 do. Pepper
5 do. playing Cards
10 do candles—5 do. soap
33 kegs butter—2000 wt. cheese
Also, A general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Newport, Nov. 4

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July 25th, 1814.*

WHEREAS MARIA DOWD of Newport, in the County of Newport, wife of Benjamin Dowd mariner, has this day filed in said Office her petition praying [illegible] the reasons therein stated, that the bonds of matrimony between her and the said Benjamin may be dissolved and a decree of divorce pronounced.

[illegible] is therefore to give notice to the said Benjamin, and to all others whom it may concern that they be and appear, if they [illegible] fit, before the Supreme Judicial Court [illegible] holden at Newport, within and for the [county] of Newport, on the 4th Monday [illegible] next, then and there to shew cause [if any they] have why the prayer of said petition [should not] be granted.

GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk.*

Lake Erie.

IMMEDIATELY after this memorable achievement, two eminent Artists in Philadelphia were employed to repair to Lake Erie, to inspect the vessels engaged; to ascertain from the Officers, not only the position of the enemy's line and our own, at the commencement of the engagement—but every change of position during its continuance, and every incident connected with the battle. An inspection of the vessels, with the information derived from the Officers, enabled the artists to make the most accurate delineation of the whole engagement.

THESE DRAWINGS were in this Town on Monday last, and many of our citizens had the pleasure of viewing them.—They were examined by Com. PERRY, who pronounced the positions of the vessels, and the whole disposition of the battle, entirely correct.

From the above Drawings, Two Plates are now Engraving, in the like manner, by MURRAY, FAIRMAN, and TIEBOUT, of Philadelphia.—The Engravings will be 26 by 18 inches.— Price to Subscribers $ 7 for each Print.—We are authorised to say, that neither pains nor expense will be spared to render these Prints at once faithful to truth, and gratifying to the lovers of the Arts.

While the contemplation of our Naval Victories swells every American heart with lofty pride; we should cherish an honest gratitude towards the artists, who so faithfully commemorate them.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
WILL continue to receive Subscriptions for the above PRINTS, for a few weeks longer.
May 28, 1814.

S. Kennedy & J. Webster,

No. 72, Chesnut-street, PHILADELPHIA.

Having obtained an Elegant and correct Likeness of

ALEXANDER,

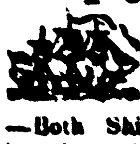
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

Which they have put into the hands of Mr. EDWIN, *Engraver*, to be copied in his best style, and hope in a few weeks to have the pleasure of presenting the Citizens of the United States, with a highly finished Portrait of that great Man.

Price in the Sheet, $ 1 50
Elegantly Framed, 7 00
Philadelphia, June 1[illegible].

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Will receive Subscriptions, in NEWPORT, for the above PRINT.
July 2, 1814.

FOR SALE,



THE Ship RAPID, burthen 367 Tons, and the Ship WILLIAM & HENRY, burthen 304 tons. —Both Ships are well found, and have been sheathed with cedar boards, plained, and painted with verdigrease.— Apply to C. COOK, or C. GYLES.

Newport, April 2.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 8, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him

May 7, 1814.

Notice.

WHEREAS many Complaints have been made of the danger of excessive Riding through the Streets of NEWPORT, by Servants and others

It is Voted and Resolved, That the Act to prevent excessive Riding in any of the Streets of this Town, be published in both the Newspapers printed in this Town, and requesting all the good Citizens to use their endeavours in putting a stop to such unlawful Riding by putting the Law in force against such Offenders.

By Order of Council
JONATHAN ALMY *Council-Clerk*
Newport, July 1, 1814

An Act to prevent Excessive Riding, &c.

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted* That if any person shall ride faster than a common travelling pace, in any of the Streets of the town of Newport such person shall pay as a fine the sum of Two Dollars for every offence; one half thereof to the informer and the other half to and for the use [of t]he poor of the Town where such offence shall be committed, to be recovered upon complaint thereof made before any one Justice of the Peace in the town where the offence shall be committed, with costs, unless justifiable cause for such riding shall be made to appear before such Justice of the Peace who shall [try] the same which trial and judgment thereon shall be final.

Hall & Weld,

At [illegible], Boston, keep constantly for sale,

ALLUM	Sugar Lead
Angel	Sal Amoniac
Aqua Fortis	Rock Allum
Arnatto	Tumerick
Copperas	Grain Tinn
Cochineal	Logwood
Crem Tartar	Redwood
Ground Brazill	Fustic
Camwood	Nicaragua
Nicaragua	Clothiers' Jacks
Madder	shears
Nutgalls	screws
Oil Vitriol	brushes
Roman do.	coppers
Indigo	press plates
Verdigrease	and papers.

Clothiers and others may be supplied with the best warranted articles, on the best terms and lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.

Boston, June 21. 3m

Manufacturers

MAY be supplied with
Oil Vitriol
Roman do.
Aqua Fortis
Spirits of Salt
Sugar of Lead, and
Prussian Blue,
all American manufacture, and equal if not superior to any ever imported.— They are now offered for sale in large or small quantities at very reduced prices, by HALL & WELD,
No. 1, Union-street.
Boston, June 21. 3m

Fire Insurance Office,

PROVIDENCE, JUNE 20th, 1814.

WHEREAS the Benevolent Congregational Society, by their Treasurer, have claimed the sum insured upon their Meeting-House, in Policy No 570, issued by the *Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, the said property having been consumed by fire: Notice is hereby given to the Members of the said Fire Insurance Company, that for the purpose of paying the said loss, the Board of Directors have made *An Assessment of Six per cent. upon the original amount of the Deposite Notes* in the funds of said Company, and the several Members thereof are hereby notified to pay their respective proportions of the said Assessment, *within Thirty Days from the fifteenth day of July next ensuing, to the Treasurer, at the Office of the Company, in Providence,* at which place may be seen a list of the names of the Members, and of the amount of their respective assessments; for which purposes the office will be open daily from 9 to 12, A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted

The following extract from the eighth article of the Constitution of the Company is published for the information of the Members:

"That the Board of Directors shall, with all convenient expedition, after receiving notice of any loss sustained, settle and determine the sum to be paid by the several Members of the Company, as their respective proportions of such loss, and publish the same in such manner as they shall think fit: Provided always, that the sum to be paid by each Member shall be in proportion to the original amount of his deposite note or notes. All which sums shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, within thirty days next after publication of the same as aforesaid; and in default of such payment, the party making such default shall forfeit double the said rates; and neglecting to pay the said forfeitures sixty days more, shall and may, by the Directors for the time being, be excluded and debarred; and shall lose all benefit and advantage of his, her or their insurance and insurances respectively, and all right to the stock of this Company; and shall, notwithstanding, be liable to the payment of the rates, pursuant to his, her or their covenants and engagements, contained in these presents."

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM LARNED, *Secretary.*

N. B.—No payments can be received for this assessment, unless made in specie, or in bills depositable at the Banks in Providence.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being authorized by the Secretary of the *Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company* to receive the assessment due from the Members of said Company in NEWPORT, requests them to call on him, and pay their respective assessments within the time prescribed by the 8th Article of the Constitution of said Company.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 22d of 7th mo. 1814.

Richmond & Rogers

Have [illegible]

20,000 wt. COFFEE, entitled to debenture.
85 Hhds. MOLASSES.
3 Pipes & [illegible] Country GIN
2 do 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
25 Qr-casks L. P. Madeira Wine.
7 Half-pipes do Do
8 baskets sweet Oil
Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.
Newport, June 17.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Have just received and for Sale,
3000 Bushels RYE.
250 barrels Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.
150 Bushels yellow CORN.
Newport, July 16.

Wheelwright & Lopez

Offer at private sale, at their Store, No. 72, Thames-street.

180 Boxes Havanna brown SUGAR.
60 Hhds. & 70 bbls Muscovado Do.
10,000 wt. COFFEE entitled to double debenture
300 Hhds retailing MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, 1st & 4th proof.
50 bbls prime Beef—20 do Pork
50 barrels Mackerell
50 bbls Tar—40 do Turpentine
50 pieces Russia Duck
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT
15 bags Tumeric
Spanish Segars.
Newport, April 9.

20,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Four Days,

And then—the Wheels of the *Grand* PLYMOUTH BEACH *LOTTERY* will begin to move.—The first drawn Blank will be entitled to *Two Thousand Dollars.*

Orders for Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, will be received at
JOSIAH C. SHAW'S
Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office, No. 118, Thames-street.

Who can furnish his friends during the whole time of Drawing, with *warranted undrawn Tickets*, at the Boston prices.

Newport, July 9.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale, By the Brigs Necessidad and Maria,
450 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
22 do. Green COFFEE.
50 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
6 Tons Logwood.
Newport, March 10.

TO LET,

And possession given the 20th August,

THAT large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, corner of Thames-street and Washington-square, and now occupied by Capt. *Benjamin T. Coe.*— It is one of the best stands in Newport for a Grocery store and Boarding-House.—For terms, &c. apply to DANIEL VAUGHN, or to
SAMUEL VAUGHN.
Newport, July 29

NOTICE.

WHEREAS at the last term of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at South-Kingstown on the 4th Monday of April 1814, the undersigned were by the said Court appointed Commissioners or Assignees on the estate of NATHAN POTTER of said Westerly, who had obtained the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756 entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors"—Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said NATHAN POTTER to exhibit and prove to us their respective claims against said estate, within nine months from the 28th day of April last, or they will be precluded according to law.—And that we will attend to receive the same at the house of Paul Rhodes, in said Westerly, on the 25th of August, 15th of Sept. and 13th of October next.

WILLIAM RHODES,
PELEG CROSS,
ISAAC CHAMPLIN } Comm'rs.
Westerly, June 15, 1814

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DAVID HUNTINGTON late of Newport, deceased represented insolvent, give notice, that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend [to t]hat purpose, at our respective dwellings a[ny] time during said period.

JONATHAN BOWEN,
JOB TOWNSEND } Com'rs

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
[EL]IZA[B]ETH HUNTINGTON *Exec'x*
[DA]VID WILLIAMS *Executor*
Newport, 8th of 7th mo. 1814

Laws of the State.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER
Have just received,
A Few copies of the Laws of the State, in 2 vols.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (*wholesale and retail,*) by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have on hand, as usual,
An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature which will be sold, wholesale and retail as low as at any Book-Store in America.

The NEW PUBLICATIONS of merit are regularly received and for sale as above. Gentlemen of the Law, and others will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

July 2, 1814.

Paper-Hangings, Stationary and School-Books,

FOR SALE, AT
JAMES HAMMOND'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and
DRY GOODS-STORE,
NO. 104, THAMES-STREET.
Newport, April 9 tf

Cranston & Shaw,

Have for Sale at their Store,
450 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
27 Hhds. Ditto SUGAR
20 Tierces & 35 bbls. Do.
14 Hhds 3d proof RUM
50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
30 Bags Pimento.
Newport, June 10

John B. Lyon,

Has for sale, at No. 6 Lyon's, and No. 4, Scott's Wharf,
36,000 lb Green COFFEE, in hhds and bbls entitled to debenture,
30 bbls. mess and 50 do. prime Beef
6 do prime Pork;
200 do. in large barrels
50 pieces Russia Duck
75 do. Ravens do.
Sheathing-boards and Nails, constantly on hand, at No. 6, Lyon's wharf where Ship-Stores, &c. are put up at the shortest notice
Newport, March 17.

Jones & Rathbone,

Have for Sale,
500 Boxes Candles.
300 do Soap
350 barrels Superfine Flour
10 Tons Archangel Hemp
850 Hhds. retailing Molasses
162 Boxes Havanna brown Sugar
65 Hhds. West-India Rum
200 bags debenture Coffee.

They respectfully offer their services as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and refer for information respecting their establishment, to Messrs. JOHN G. & SAMUEL WHITEHORSE, of Newport.

Providence, April 22.

Notice.

THE Subsciber having been duly appointed by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport, and State of Rhode-Island, Administrator upon the estate of

SAMUEL ELAM,

late of said Potsmouth, deceased, and having taken upon myself that Trust by giving bond as the law directs, hereby request all persons having demands upon said estate, to present their accounts for payment.—And all persons indebted to said Estate are also requested to make immediate payment.

WM. ROTCH, jun. *Administrator.*
New-Bedford, 1st mo 31st, 1814.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of JOHN M. MANSFIELD, late of said Newport deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

STEPHEN CAHOONE
NATHANIEL SWEET } Com'rs.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
OLIVIA MANSFIELD, *Adm'x*
Newport, July 26, 1814